

SUFFRAGE—AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

When the constitution of 1846 was submitted to the people a section authorizing the general election of colored persons, which was subjected to the same vote, was rejected by an overwhelming majority of the people. The black republicans of the last legislature, who were reversed throughout by a contempt of the constitution, initiated a movement to reverse this decision, and adopted resolutions in favor of universal negro suffrage.

The existing constitution requires that "a man of color" shall have been three years a citizen of the State, and a voter to the amount of \$250, before being entitled to vote. The black republicans amend the constitution with both the property qualification and the requirement of residence.

The object of the amendment is to recruit into the black republicans some ten thousand colored voters, and the runaway slaves and free blacks of other States, who may be induced by this invitation to come into the State, and share in the privilege of governing us.

The deposition of a three-years residence is a somewhat invidious distinction to make against the European emigrants, who are required now to serve a five-years probation before attaining the privilege—a term which the black republicans are generally willing to see extended to ten or twenty years, if not turned into a universal restriction.

What is singular in regard to this amendment is, that it is not to be found in any publication of the laws—two editions of which (Gould's and Little's) have been issued—where such amendments are usually given, and which in form to publish all the joint resolutions of the legislature. Nor, so far as we know, has it been published in the form required by the constitution, in case of proposed amendments, which is set forth in these terms:

Sec. 1. Any amendment or amendments to the constitution may be proposed in the senate or assembly, and if by a majority of the members of each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, and the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the committee on the constitution, who shall report thereon at the next general election of the legislature. It shall be published for three months previous to the day of making such choice.

The general election of senators takes place on the 4th November next; and if the requisite publication has not been made, it is now too late to fulfill it. This will amount to a virtual suppression of the amendment. The State paper can doubtless inform us in regard to three months' publication.

If an unpopular issue is to be quietly shoved out of the way, by this process, let us know it. Let the public, too, know that the demagogues who got up this negro-suffrage scheme, sought by it, as they did by the Topkapi plan, and all their Kansas quackery, only to make political capital at the expense of the public, and with perfect indifference to truth and honor.

THE BANKS AND THEIR ABUSES.

We are now in the midst of one of those revolutions to which countries where the credit system prevails are periodically exposed. We are not at all ambitious of playing the part of pain-makers or revolutionists, but we would be recent to our duty to the public if we failed in expressing a proper condemnation of the course that some of our financial institutions have recently pursued. The policy of the democratic party has caused such reforms in the banking system in this State as to secure the bill-holders against any large amount of loss, by substituting State credits as a basis for issues. It is much to be regretted that this modification has not been adopted by every State in the Union, and thus one element of protection for the hard-working class against the dishonest schemes of speculators and monopolists might be attained. Another of those great reforms, which is calculated immensely to check the undue expansion of the credit system, was the independent treasury.

This salutary and constitutional mode of carrying on the fiscal affairs of the country operates truly as the great regulator of the currency, to use terms which were formerly very improperly applied to what was the great director of financial affairs—a national bank. The independent treasury, apart from its value as the only legal instrument for the collection, disbursement, and custody of government funds, has frequently, by its conservative operation, saved the country from the evil effects of over-trading and the excessive expansion of the banking system, and it is eminently calculated to resist the effects growing out of any 'monopolies and special legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many.'

Without these checks the banking system would have been to an unlimited credit currency, which was arrested by the policy of the democratic party, so decidedly put in operation by President Jackson. Even with them the tide of speculation runs deep enough to sweep very frequently the hard-earned savings of the poor away, through the fluctuations in business, the high price of necessities, the perpetual slave consequent on a necessary local currency, and the occasional failure of a score or two of banks in States where the wild-cat or swindling plan is still permitted.

There are still some abuses which require the direct action of the legislature in case public opinion is not potent enough to redress the evil. Among these is the diversion of the means of our banking institutions to prop other joint-stock companies. The banks were intended as auxiliary to commerce, and it was never contemplated by the legislature that they should be employed like the *Omni-Mobiler*, as the general endorser of manufacturing, mining, and railroad companies. These associations should not be carried on by credit. If this is the case, the community will pay for it dearly by the appreciation of the means of living, and in the end stockholders will find their investments entirely absorbed.

A ruinous example of this false policy has been exhibited by the Ohio Life and Trust Company in loaning money on railroad securities to so great an extent as to have left itself financially ruined, and still worse precedent is set by the American Exchange Bank in loaning to the Trust Company. With the same propriety an insurance company might venture its capital on a few great steamships instead of scattering and dividing its risks in comparatively small amounts over many bottoms. When this bank was propping up an institution which had thus singled itself up in the risks of another branch of enterprise, our merchants were in want of the means of carrying on the legitimate and ordinary business of the country. A double wrong was thus wrought: a fearful risk was incurred and the channels of regular trade were deprived of that element without which business must come to a dead stop.

It is dishonest for bank presidents and directors, because they happen personally to be interested in other schemes, to leave mercantile business to languish or suffer from the depletions of note-shavers, because they are speculating or gambling in railroad stocks, and securities, and sacrifice the general welfare to subserve their own personal interests. It is not for this that the State grants these institutions the monopoly they enjoy; in theory, at least, the benefit of these institutions should be shared by the many, not engrossed by some gigantic speculative railroad company.

The Norfolk Union gives the following statistics of the truck or vegetable trade of Norfolk for the months of June and July last:

	Packages.	Value.
To New York	50,504	\$126,260 00
Philadelphia	4,323	10,632 50
Baltimore	40,216	100,540 00
Richmond	1,050	2,625 00
Total	96,093	240,247 50

These packages consisted of barrels, boxes, and baskets of peas, cucumbers, beans, potatoes, tomatoes, radishes, rhubarb, asparagus, apples, peaches, pears, &c.

M. Labache, says the London Chronicle of the 10th inst., is so much improved in health that it is not at all improbable he will return to the Italian opera during the approaching season in Paris.

THE FAILURE OF THE OHIO LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY.—THE POLITICAL LESSON IT TEACHES.

The suspension and probable utter ruin of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, which a week ago enjoyed, perhaps, a higher reputation in financial circles than any bank in Ohio, furnishes another illustration of the necessity of the adoption of the democratic doctrine in relation to the safe-keeping of the public money. The Life and Trust has long been a depository of the public funds, State and county, and, under the present system, no better place could be found, in the estimation of its advocates. It is gone by the board, and, if there are any State funds locked up there, great trouble and embarrassment, if not positive loss, will ensue. The county would have lost \$35,000 had it not been for the bond of indemnity provided to the depositors of the funds.

There is no absolute security for the people's money, except in a treasury of their own, which shall not be connected with or have any transactions with banks and bankers. Even where security is taken, it may prove to be worthless—a 'straw' affair—either by the ignorance or coyness of those whose business it is to pass upon and approve it. If it is good, it would have to be collected by the slow and tedious process of the law and the public interests would materially suffer in the mean time.

The Life and Trust, through its agency in New York, has been the medium by which the State transacted its business, and paid the interest to its creditors; and if we have now escaped a heavy loss, it has been by good fortune and not by political sagacity. Notwithstanding the failure after failure of institutions supposed to be good and solvent, the Chase bank republicans insist that banks and bankers shall still be the depositories of the public funds. The most disastrous losses and the greatest hazard by this vicious system have not been sufficient to convince them of their pernicious policy upon this point.

The experience of the general government under the national and pet bank system, as contrasted with that of the independent treasury since, ought to have convinced them of the immeasurable superiority of the latter; but they still kept their eyes obstinately closed to the fact. Should the people of Ohio, after the failure of such an institution as the Trust, and the losses by Gibson and Breslin of hundreds of thousands of dollars, continue the black republicans in power, who are pledged to allow other banks the use of the public money to speculate and grow rich upon, they will deserve no sympathies for any losses they may hereafter sustain. Their motto should be, the safety and security of the public money by an eternal divorce of Bank and State, and the establishment of a treasury of their own. This great reform can only be effected by the restoration of the democracy to power.

FROM THE PLAINS.

(Correspondence of the St. Louis Republic.)

St. Louis, August 21, 1857.

This afternoon the Santa Fe mail reached us, and the gleamings of my correspondence and the papers you have withheld.

The season has been unusually dry and cold, and the crops look very badly. So little rain has fallen that the little stream near Santa Fe is dried up.

The arrival of the merchant trains relieved the country a little, and for awhile all was bustle and confusion. Since the novelty has worn off things have presented a more quiet appearance, and were it not for the political excitement the place and people would present the same appearance they have always done at this season of the year.

The contest for delegate to Congress grows warmer and warmer as the time approaches to make the selection. Baird's friends are very sanguine, and so are Otero's; each asserting that their favorite will be elected. Either of them will make a very good representative for the country.

Summer, a soldier in the army, of whose conviction and sentence I told you in my last, was hung at Two on the 17th. The prospect of immediate death made but little impression upon him.

The new governor has not arrived yet, but is looked for every mail.

Hon. W. M. Davis is still acting as governor. He intends coming away in October next. Mr. Webb, of the firm of Webb & Kingsbury, came in by this stage; also one or two others—their names I did not learn.

Indian depredations are still the order of the day. Col. Bonneville's command have had enough to do recently, and their success has been very unexpected. Col. Miles and Capt. Ewell attacked the Coyote Indians and killed forty-one Indians and took forty-five prisoners. The cornfields of the Indians were destroyed, and twenty-five fine horses captured—in addition a Mexican captive was recovered. Seven of the troops were wounded, as also Lieut. Steen and Davis. This much for the Gila expedition. If all the others were as skillfully managed we would hear less of the troubles attendant upon these visits of the Indians to the several neighborhoods and unprotected towns.

Greater mail facilities for the interior of the Territory are asked for, and should undoubtedly be granted to them.

The mining fever is still as high as ever, and as soon as both the companies are enabled to use the machinery they are now erecting you may expect to hear of results that will startle those of us resident in the States.

The local news of this place (Independence) is not of much interest just now. Our farmers are very much encouraged about their crops since the recent rains, and look for an abundant yield of corn. The fruit, (peaches and apples), and wild fruit particularly, promises well.

Dr. W. P. Harris, surgeon to the Khersonese steamship, writes to the London Lancet: 'I am much surprised at the opinion which is so prevalent of the utter incurability of sea sickness. I believe this opinion to exist amongst the non-medical part of the community from sheer ignorance, and amongst sea-going surgeons from a supineness in applying remedies—a fault to which they are rather too subject. As surgeon to one of the first-class American steamships, which each voyage carries over to Portland at least 400 emigrants, I think I may venture to state my experience. In the greater number of instances I allow the stomach to discharge its contents once or twice, and then, if there is no organic disease, I give five drops of chloroform in a little water, and, if necessary, repeat the dose in four or six hours. The almost constant effect of this treatment, if combined with a few simple precautions mentioned below, is to cause an immediate sensation as if it were, of warmth in the stomach, accompanied by almost a total relief of the nausea and sickness, likewise curing the distressing headache, and usually causing a quiet sleep, from which the passenger awakes quite well.'

According to the official custom-house report, the exports of the precious metals from Vera Cruz for the first five months of the present year were \$5,777,326, of which all but \$161,281 were in silver. The exports in June are not officially stated, but they were over two millions, making the total for the exports from Vera Cruz alone, during the first half of the present year, nearly eight million dollars. Those from Tampico, Acapulco, Manzanillo, would swell the amount to not less than ten million dollars.

Cremat is the name of one of the largest iron works of France, where marine engines and locomotives are built. The number of hands in the various shops is 9,500. There are 35 steam engines of the aggregate power of 3,500 horses. The gross amount of work yearly is worth \$4,500,000.

We understand that Mr. George Taylor had, at his Hazlewood estate in Caroline county, Virginia, this last season, a field of 700 acres, all in oats. As the season has been a most kind one for this crop, Mr. Taylor's product must have been immense.

The Virginia papers give glowing accounts of the great jubilee I Jackson river, in honor of the opening of the Central railroad to that place, a distance of 197 miles.

Samuel H. Bachelder, formerly a member of the Massachusetts legislature, has been sentenced to the State prison for three years for uttering a forged promissory note.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

The Galveston News of the 18th, referring to the recent State election, says:

"The later returns by Sunday's mail give us about ninety counties heard from, making the majority for Rumsfeld between eight and nine thousand, though that majority will be further increased by the full returns from the same counties, while the remaining twenty-six counties to hear from will doubtless increase his total majority to fully eleven thousand. Witte's majority over Crosby is already nearly 4,000, and will doubtless be further increased. In eastern Texas Rumsfeld's majority over Evans for Congress is nearly 5,000."

The Galveston News of the 18th has the following:

"The numerous small crafts constantly plying between this port and the Sabine speak well for the prosperity of that section of the State. We are informed by a gentleman, recently settled in that region, that the prospects there were never better; new settlers of the right sort are coming in rapidly; several new saw-mills are being erected in the neighborhood, and everything is prosperous and cheering."

The Ranger says that, in Washington county, the cotton crop will exceed the expectations of the most sanguine. In the southern portion picking commenced week before last. On the plantation of Mr. James McDade cotton was bursting forth luxuriantly as early as the 4th of July.

The Galveston News has a letter from Fort Belknap, dated August 24, which says there has been an abundance of rain in that region during the preceding fortnight to secure good crops.

The Houston Telegraph says that bills of lading for twelve hundred tons of iron for the Central railroad have been received, and the whole amount to complete the road to Hempstead is on the way.

The Austin State Gazette learns that the farmers of Mexico are sending forward large quantities of corn for sale in Texas. It is bought at Saltillo at fifty cents per bushel.

The State Gazette also learns that Gov. Pease has opened a correspondence with Gen. Twigg in relation to the necessity of placing mounted troops upon the frontier, in order to replace those now under marching orders to other points.

The Matagorda Chronicle of the 15th instant says:

"A bale of new cotton has been received since our last issue by Messrs. Royall & Selkirk, from the plantation of Dr. E. A. Pearson, on Caney, of an excellent quality, and weighing 718 pounds."

The Columbus (Colorado county) Citizen of the 15th instant says:

"Cotton is opening in this country, and some of the planters have commenced picking. We learn that the crop will be a tolerably fair one."

SANDS, NATHANS, & CO.'S AMERICAN CIRCUS.

Elephant Exhibition!

The leading feature of this grand exhibition is the varied performance of the wonderful educated elephants.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT!

whose unequalled feats have been the wonder and delight of thousands upon thousands in the Paris, London, New York, and Philadelphia exhibitions. They exhibit the most astonishing displays of animal training and instinct ever beheld.

They have been taught to ascend an inclined plank, only nine inches in width, a distance of thirty yards, where one of them will balance himself on his head!

UPON A FURNITURE NOT OVER A FOOT IN HEIGHT.

They will also perform a great variety of feats of porting, gymnastics, dancing, walking, marching, &c., such as have never been attempted in America, and have been the wonder and amazement of the world for the last two years. These perfectly and surprisingly trained elephants, both of which were brought to this country in March last by Mr. R. Sands, personally, who purchased them at an almost incredible cost—being over the greatest wild beast property Europe performs an engagement at the Grand Depot, Port St. Denis, Paris. Their indefatigable trainer, M. Langrange, accompanies the elephants and superintends their performances.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The proprietors do most positively and unequivocally assure the public that these extraordinary elephants will perform all that is announced or illustrated by cards in their hands. All the feats thus illustrated in the engraving and described are actually done.

In the equestrian and acrobatic departments, the proprietors confidently recommend to the notice of the public the names of: M. FERDINAND, and his accomplished pupils, the German acrobats, HENRI VOLKMAN and YON CASTLE.

Mr. J. J. NATHANS, with his talented aid PHILIP, Mr. WM. AYMAR, the equestrian prodigy; FERDINAND, the favorite pupil of Mr. R. Sands, the most accomplished rider of the age; Mr. G. H. FERGUSON, the graphic scenic rider; and a host of other artists of great and varied abilities.

Among the comic features of the entertainment will be introduced the two celebrated

PERFORMING ZEEMERS! by C. H. HASSET.

Beautiful displays of vaulting, tumbling, somersaulting, &c., by the troupe, in which the whole gymnastic strength of the company will appear.

The performances will be accompanied with the OTTO HORNE'S NEW YORK CORNET BAND.

Each entertainment will conclude with the romantic legend of Mazepa; Or, the Wild Horse of Tartary.

With several able assistants.

At the forenoon a splendid outside procession of elephants, with the magnificent Band Chariot.

DRAWN BY A TEAM OF SIX!

will exhibit at Georgetown on Wednesday, September 16; Alexandria on Thursday, September 17; and at Washington on Friday and Saturday, 18th and 19th days of September.

Admission 25 cents; no half price. Doors open at 1 1/4 and 6 p.m. Performances commence half an hour after.

Free Exhibition.

Terrific ascension on a SINGLE WIRE from the ground to the top of the pavilion, 250 feet, by Madame LEONTEINE, immediately before the opening of the doors for the afternoon performance.

ON Constructing and Repairing Roads. By H. Wiggins on Embanking Lands from the Sea. 75 cents. Heater on the Use of Mathematical and Drawing Instruments. 75 cents.

Baker's Land and Engineering Surveying. 75 cents. Stevenson on Construction and Illumination of Light-houses. \$1.12. Continuation on Construction of Light-houses. 50 cents. Demory on Tunnels and other Iron Bridges. 37 cents. Demory on Clock and Watchmaking and Church Clocks. 75 cents. Demory on the Electric Telegraph. 75 cents. Demory on the Construction of Railways. 37 cents. Demory on Locomotive Engines. 50 cents. Demory on Steam Boilers. 37 cents. Demory on the Power of Water, and on Pumps. 75 cents. Demory on the Power of Steam, and on Pumps. 75 cents. Demory on the Power of Steam, and on Pumps. 75 cents. Demory on the Power of Steam, and on Pumps. 75 cents.

THE COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, Washington, D. C.

THE ANNUAL SESSION of this institution will commence on Wednesday, the thirtieth (30th) of September. Students will be examined for entrance on the Monday and Tuesday previous.

The preparatory department of the institution will open on Wednesday, the ninth (9th) of September. It will be under the supervision of the college officers, and will be provided with the best instruction. For admission, or further information, apply to the president of the college.

FURNITURE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING Goods at reduced prices. The subscriber, intending to devote his attention exclusively to the auction and commission and real-estate trade, offers for sale his extensive stock of furniture and house-furnishing goods at greatly reduced prices, for cash or satisfactory terms.

Ang 25—odm Auction and Commission Merchant.

Richard H. Henderson, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C., Office No. 12, Louisiana avenue.

THE Misses Hawley's French and English School will be re-opened on Monday, September 14th, at their residence, 187 Pennsylvania avenue.

MISS ROOKER'S English and French Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 484 E street, between 7th and 8th, Washington city.

The duties of this institution will be resumed on Monday, September 14th, 1857. The number of pupils being limited, and the vacancies being few, early application for admission is requested. Circulars can be obtained at the bookstores, or of the principal at her residence, where they will be forwarded to any address.

LOCAL NEWS.

INTERESTING TO THE MOVEMENT BOARD.—Mayor Magruder received on Wednesday last a letter dated Gordonsville, Virginia, from Robert J. Sibert, agent for the manufacture of a "superior article of pure white hydraulic cement," asking the movement board to try it in the construction of the Washington National Monument.

We cannot believe that Mr. Sibert intended to perpetrate a joke at the expense of the board of managers to which we allude by writing this letter. On the contrary, notwithstanding the fact that his letter does seem to touch them in a tender place, we can readily believe that Mr. Sibert was in earnest, and ready to sell them all the cement required to complete the construction of the monument.

It may be that it is not generally known to the public that the Washington National Monument has been roofed over; that all work upon it has been stopped for more than a year past; that it has been raised but four feet since its construction was intrusted to know-nothing mismanagement; that the treasury is in a most distressingly embarrassed condition; that there is not enough of money in it to pay the salaries of the different officers, and certainly not to purchase cement, and that that immaculate board of managers, who boasted that they would finish the monument, are now quarrelling among themselves. But such is the truth, and it would be well for the business men of our country to bear it mind.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the Rev. Dr. Moriarty, of Philadelphia, in accordance with the invitation extended to him by the president and members of the Catholic Beneficial Total Abstinence Society of this city, addressed on Thursday evening a large assemblage at St. Patrick's church. Nothing but the high reputation of this distinguished divine as a pulpit orator could have drawn together so large an audience on so unpropitious an evening. Quite an interesting ceremony followed the lecture, which consisted in a renewal, in public, of their obligation by the old members, and the accession of many new ones. The society, we learn, is in a very flourishing condition, and will shortly be addressed again by the same reverend gentleman.

SANDS, NATHANS, & CO.'S AMERICAN CIRCUS.—This excellent company will exhibit in this city on the 18th and 19th days of September next. The chief feature of the exhibition will be the varied performance of the well-trained elephants Victoria and Albert. These animals have been taught to ascend an inclined plank, only nine inches in width, a distance of thirty yards, where one of them will balance himself on his head upon a pedestal over a foot in diameter. Before the opening of the afternoon performance Madame Leontine will ascend on a single wire from the ground to the top of the pavilion, a distance of three hundred and fifty feet.

THE NEW MACHINE-SHOP at the Navy Yard is completed, with the exception of a portion of the roofing, which workmen are busily engaged in finishing up. The heavy machinery is now being removed from the old shop to the new, and in a short space of time the hands will also be transferred. It is much larger and better fitted for heavy work than the old one, and is really a noble building. It will repay the visitor who may chance to drop in and inspect the ponderous machinery which has been erected, of a size capable of finishing up anything that may be required in the way of heavy work for our ships-of-war or steamers.

INTERESTING TO TAX-PAYERS.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the collector of taxes for the city of Washington has notified the public that a deduction of ten per cent. is allowed by law upon the taxes for the year 1857, which are now due and payable at his office, if paid on or before the 15th day of September next. Every citizen should promptly avail himself of the benefits of this law. A deduction of ten per cent. in these hard times is certainly quite acceptable to our tax-payers.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—The cornice of the west front of the Interior Department is now completed, and the granite steps of the portico are going rapidly up. The interior of this wing will soon receive the finishing touch of art throughout, and be fully occupied by the different offices of the Land Office.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET of lumber arrived yesterday morning at Harvey & Co.'s wharf from Port Deposit in the schooner Butterfield. It will be used for repairing the damages of the Long Bridge, and in the construction of the Insane Asylum.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—The large hall of the Smithsonian Institution is being fitted up with show cases for the reception of the articles which are now exhibited in the National Museum of the Patent Office.

THERE WERE no trials at the central guard-house yesterday morning.

THE OFFICERS of the city police, in making their weekly returns to the chief of police, report eighty-one cases.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27.

MR. EDITOR: I beg to be permitted to make a single explanation in your columns to protect my name from public aspersion—a motive, I doubt not, you will indulge for a brief space. A version of an affair to which I was accidentally a party on the night of the 19th instant was published in one of the city papers, misrepresenting the facts—innocently I must suppose, but to the great detriment of my character. Though I am determined that the facts shall go before a jury, I am anxious to explain at this moment but a single circumstance of the affair. It was misstated, among other things, in the report referred to, that I had made a violent and desperate assault on Capt. Mills, of the police, when he interrupted my flight from those in deadly pursuit of me. It is a misstatement and an aspersion on my character, that in this instance, or at any time in my life, I ever resisted the arrest of my body, or any act of authority, by an officer of the law; and had I known the person to be Capt. Mills, who attempted to interrupt me near the avenue, I would only have been too glad to have sought the protection of so efficient and intrepid an officer. That fearful demonstration with the knife I am reported to have made towards Capt. M., mistaking his intentions, as we suddenly encountered, for he did not proclaim himself to be an officer, is found to have existed only in the transient imagination of the sensation-reporter of the *Star*.

And notwithstanding the many misrepresentations and misstatements that have been put afoot concerning me in connection with this affair, I have rested confident that the public papers of this city would do me justice in good time, and I did not that you will afford me now the benefit of this explanation. It can be of no interest to the public to learn of the unaffected and poignant mortification I have suffered on account of the use of my name in any connexion whatever with a disturbance on the street. I therefore forbear saying what might be mistaken for egotism, or understood only as a common-place and indelicate expression of regret.

Very respectfully, your obliged servant,

EDWARD A. POLLARD.

Modern Languages.

DANIEL E. GROUX, a native of France, teacher of modern languages, especially French, Spanish, and German. Translations made with correctness and punctuality, at moderate prices.

Pennsylvania avenue, No. 225, south side, between 14th and 15th streets, opposite Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

MISS BROOKE'S English and French Boarding and Day School FOR YOUNG LADIES.

REV. RICHMOND, No. 128, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The duties of this institution will be resumed on Monday, September 14th, 1857.

The number of pupils being limited, and the vacancies being few, early application for admission is requested.

Circulars can be obtained at the bookstores, or of the principal at her residence, where they will be forwarded to any address.

Ang 25—odm

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of Gulf Steamers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The steamer Philadelphia arrived to-day with Havana dates of the 23d of August. There was nothing important. Sugar was unchanged.

By A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

SALE ON ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT.—On Friday, the 4th of September next, I shall sell, at the navy-yard, at 12 o'clock, M., on account of the United States government, at 12 o'clock, M., on cash—

One 14-inch double block
Two 12-inch do
Three 10-inch do
Four 8-inch do
Five 12-inch single block
One 8-inch do
Three machine carboys
Eleven empty carboys

One bid, and 49 lbs. beef, 14 lbs. clover, 784 lbs. rice, one bid. One bid, the butter, 45 lbs. cheese, 72 lbs. meat, &c.

A. GREEN, auctioneer.

BLUE AND GOLD EDITIONS NOW READY

Shelley's Poems, 2 vols. \$1.50.
Longfellow's Poems, 2 vols. \$1.75.
The Complete Works of the Sea Series, including Hints for an Aquarium, by Rev. J. G. Wood, 2 vols. \$1.75.
Whittier's Poems, 2 vols. \$1.50.
Mrs. Jameson's Journal, by Rev. W. M. A. F. R. G. S. \$1.75.
Mrs. Jameson's Diary of an Emigrant, 1 vol. 75 cents.
Mrs. Jameson's Poems, 1 vol. 75 cents.
Campbell's Poetical Works, 2 vols. 75 cents.
Charles Swanwick's Poetical Works, 1 vol. 75 cents.
Tupper's Poetical Works, 1 vol. 75 cents.
Bryant's Poems, 1 vol. 75 cents.
Tennyson's Poems, 1 vol. 75 cents.

For sale at TAYLOR & MATHESON'S, Bookstore, near 9th street.

WEDDING PRESENTS.—In addition to our very large assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's superior gold watches, new and elegant jewelry, pure silver tea sets, water, pitchers, goblets, spoons, forks, &c., we offer a choice assortment of new and beautiful goods suitable for wedding presents.

M. W. GALT & BROS., Jewelers, 324 Penna. ave., between 9th and 10th streets.

NEW ARRIVALS OF BOOKS AT TAYLOR & MATHESON'S